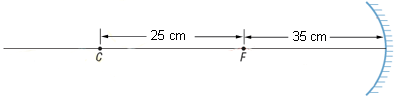
**Optics unit test**

**Multiple Choice**

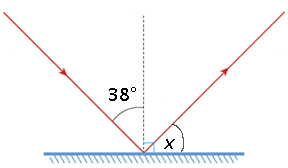
*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. The focus of a concave mirror is 35 cm from the vertex, and its centre is 60 cm from the vertex. Where would you place an object in order to have the mirror reflect a virtual image rather than a real image?



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 30 cm from the vertex |
| b. | 45 cm from the vertex |
| c. | 60 cm from the vertex |
| d. | 75 cm from the vertex |

\_\_\_\_ 2. You are holding a flashlight so the beam strikes a plane mirror at an incident angle of 38?. What is the measure of angle *x* between the reflected light ray and the mirror?



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 38? |
| b. | 52? |
| c. | 90? |
| d. | 155? |

\_\_\_\_ 3. Unlike thermal energy, light energy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | must pass through a medium |
| b. | does not need to pass through a medium |
| c. | can pass through any solid material |
| d. | causes molecules to speed up |

\_\_\_\_ 4. Inside a fluorescent tube, the mercury vapour produces light by which process?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | chemiluminescence |
| b. | phosphorescence |
| c. | electric discharge |
| d. | fluorescence |

\_\_\_\_ 5. A company wants to make glow-in-the-dark toys. They coated the toys with a fluorescent material. They are very bright in daylight, but do not glow in the dark. What should the company do?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Leave the toys in sunlight longer. |
| b. | Keep the toys away from sunlight. |
| c. | Coat the toys with phosphorescent material. |
| d. | Coat the toys with material that gets incandescent when heated. |

\_\_\_\_ 6. A company has developed a new material for making optical fibre. The critical angle of this material is much greater than that of glass, Lucite, or any other material currently being used. Will this new product be successful?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | No, because any materials used to make optical fibres should have a small critical angle. |
| b. | No, because the materials currently in use work just fine. |
| c. | There is not enough information here to tell. |
| d. | Yes, because any materials used to make optical fibres should have a large critical angle. |

\_\_\_\_ 7. While driving with a friend you see a shiny patch in the road ahead, and you think it might be ice. Your friend says it’s a mirage. From a weather report, you know that the ground is colder than the air just above it. Should you slow down for the ice ahead, or is the road clear?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The road is clear; ice can’t form on a busy highway. |
| b. | Slow down; mirages only occur in the middle of the day. |
| c. | The road is clear; the air near the ground is too cold for ice to form. |
| d. | Slow down; mirages form only when the air close to the ground is warmer than the air above it. Since the air close to the ground is colder, the shiny patch must be ice. |

\_\_\_\_ 8. Which statement is true of light entering a container from air?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | When a beam of light enters a container of water, its path bends toward the normal. |
| b. | When a beam of light enters a container of water, its path bends away from the normal. |
| c. | When a beam of light exits a container of water, its path bends toward the normal. |
| d. | none of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 9. A medium’s index of refraction is inversely proportional to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the sine of the angle of incidence |
| b. | the sine of the angle of refraction |
| c. | *c* |
| d. | the sine of *c* |

\_\_\_\_ 10. An incident light beam strikes the edge of its medium at an angle of 42°. The beam refracts at an angle of 90?. Now you know that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The critical angle of the medium is 42?. |
| b. | If you decrease the incident angle, the refracted beam will exit the medium. |
| c. | If you increase the incident angle, the refracted beam will not exit the medium. |
| d. | all of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following lie on the same plane?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the incident ray and the observer |
| b. | the observer and the refracted ray |
| c. | the refracted ray and the normal |
| d. | the normal and the boundary between the two media |

\_\_\_\_ 12. What happens to the refracted ray if the angle of incidence is greater than the critical angle of the medium?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It is bent toward the normal. |
| b. | It is bent along the normal. |
| c. | It exits the medium. |
| d. | It does not exit the medium. |

\_\_\_\_ 13. An object 15.1 cm tall is placed in front of a converging lens. An upright, virtual image of magnification 2.5 is formed. What is the height of the image and where is it located?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 6.04 cm from the lens, on the same side as the object. |
| b. | 6.04 cm from the lens, on the opposite side from the object. |
| c. | 37.75 cm from the lens, on the same side as the object. |
| d. | 37.75 cm from the lens, on the opposite side from the object. |

\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following is on the same side of the lens as the refracted rays?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the principal focus |
| b. | the secondary principal focus |
| c. | the optical centre |
| d. | none of the above |

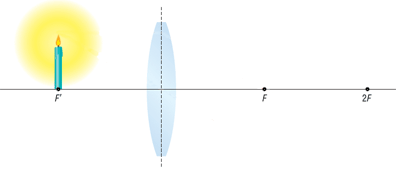
\_\_\_\_ 15. You have a converging lens. You want to produce a virtual image. Where do you need to place the object?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | closer than |
| b. | between  and 2 |
| c. | beyond 2 |
| d. | You cannot produce a real image closer to the lens than F. |

\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following is an age-related condition?

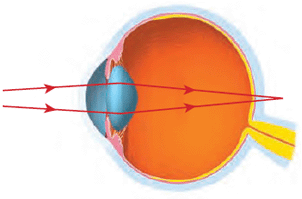
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | hyperopia |
| b. | myopia |
| c. | presbyopia |
| d. | geriopia |

\_\_\_\_ 17. Where will the image form in this diagram?



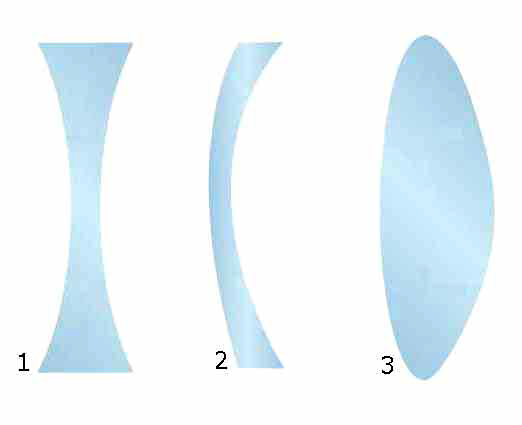
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | between *F* and the lens |
| b. | between *F* and |
| c. | to the left of *F’* |
| d. | No image will form. |

\_\_\_\_ 18. What kind of condition does this person have?



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | hyperopia |
| b. | presbyopia |
| c. | either a or b |
| d. | none of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 19. Which two lenses perform the same function?

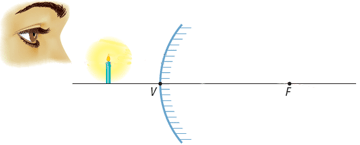


|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 2 and 3 |
| b. | 1 and 3 |
| c. | 1 and 2 |
| d. | none of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 20. An object placed at a distance of  from a converging lens is moved toward the lens. Where is the image of the object now?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | beyond 2*F* |
| b. | between *F* and 2*F* |
| c. | between *F’* and 2*F’* |
| d. | beyond 2*F’* |

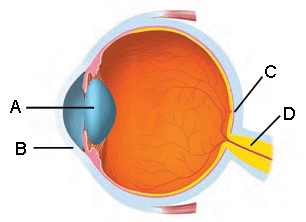
\_\_\_\_ 21. The image in this mirror will be



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | upright, smaller than the original, and virtual |
| b. | inverted, smaller than the original, and virtual |
| c. | upright, larger than the original, and virtual |
| d. | upright, smaller than the original, and real |

**Matching**

Match each feature with its function.



|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | image forms here | c. | focuses light |
| b. | carries image to brain | d. | most refraction occurs here |

\_\_\_\_ 22. position A on the diagram

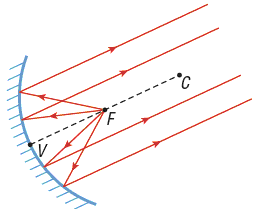
\_\_\_\_ 23. position B on the diagram

\_\_\_\_ 24. position C on the diagram

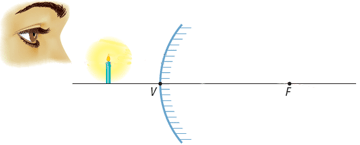
\_\_\_\_ 25. position D on the diagram

**Short Answer**

26. What kind of light does this diagram show? How does it work?



27. Draw the image that would result from this reflection in a diverging mirror.



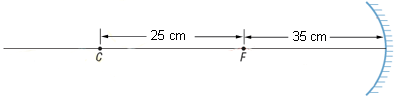
28. Show where the image will appear. Is the image real or virtual? Inverted or upright?

**Optics unit test**

**Multiple Choice**

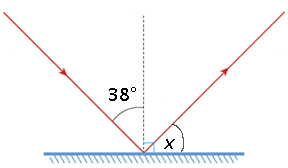
*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. The focus of a concave mirror is 35 cm from the vertex, and its centre is 60 cm from the vertex. Where would you place an object in order to have the mirror reflect a virtual image rather than a real image?



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 30 cm from the vertex |
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\_\_\_\_ 2. You are holding a flashlight so the beam strikes a plane mirror at an incident angle of 38?. What is the measure of angle *x* between the reflected light ray and the mirror?



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 38? |
| b. | 52? |
| c. | 90? |
| d. | 155? |

\_\_\_\_ 3. Unlike thermal energy, light energy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | must pass through a medium |
| b. | does not need to pass through a medium |
| c. | can pass through any solid material |
| d. | causes molecules to speed up |

\_\_\_\_ 4. Inside a fluorescent tube, the mercury vapour produces light by which process?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | chemiluminescence |
| b. | phosphorescence |
| c. | electric discharge |
| d. | fluorescence |

\_\_\_\_ 5. A company wants to make glow-in-the-dark toys. They coated the toys with a fluorescent material. They are very bright in daylight, but do not glow in the dark. What should the company do?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Leave the toys in sunlight longer. |
| b. | Keep the toys away from sunlight. |
| c. | Coat the toys with phosphorescent material. |
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\_\_\_\_ 6. A company has developed a new material for making optical fibre. The critical angle of this material is much greater than that of glass, Lucite, or any other material currently being used. Will this new product be successful?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | No, because any materials used to make optical fibres should have a small critical angle. |
| b. | No, because the materials currently in use work just fine. |
| c. | There is not enough information here to tell. |
| d. | Yes, because any materials used to make optical fibres should have a large critical angle. |

\_\_\_\_ 7. While driving with a friend you see a shiny patch in the road ahead, and you think it might be ice. Your friend says it’s a mirage. From a weather report, you know that the ground is colder than the air just above it. Should you slow down for the ice ahead, or is the road clear?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The road is clear; ice can’t form on a busy highway. |
| b. | Slow down; mirages only occur in the middle of the day. |
| c. | The road is clear; the air near the ground is too cold for ice to form. |
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\_\_\_\_ 8. Which statement is true of light entering a container from air?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | When a beam of light enters a container of water, its path bends toward the normal. |
| b. | When a beam of light enters a container of water, its path bends away from the normal. |
| c. | When a beam of light exits a container of water, its path bends toward the normal. |
| d. | none of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 9. A medium’s index of refraction is inversely proportional to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the sine of the angle of incidence |
| b. | the sine of the angle of refraction |
| c. | *c* |
| d. | the sine of *c* |

\_\_\_\_ 10. An incident light beam strikes the edge of its medium at an angle of 42°. The beam refracts at an angle of 90?. Now you know that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The critical angle of the medium is 42?. |
| b. | If you decrease the incident angle, the refracted beam will exit the medium. |
| c. | If you increase the incident angle, the refracted beam will not exit the medium. |
| d. | all of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following lie on the same plane?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the incident ray and the observer |
| b. | the observer and the refracted ray |
| c. | the refracted ray and the normal |
| d. | the normal and the boundary between the two media |

\_\_\_\_ 12. What happens to the refracted ray if the angle of incidence is greater than the critical angle of the medium?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It is bent toward the normal. |
| b. | It is bent along the normal. |
| c. | It exits the medium. |
| d. | It does not exit the medium. |

\_\_\_\_ 13. An object 15.1 cm tall is placed in front of a converging lens. An upright, virtual image of magnification 2.5 is formed. What is the height of the image and where is it located?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 6.04 cm from the lens, on the same side as the object. |
| b. | 6.04 cm from the lens, on the opposite side from the object. |
| c. | 37.75 cm from the lens, on the same side as the object. |
| d. | 37.75 cm from the lens, on the opposite side from the object. |

\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following is on the same side of the lens as the refracted rays?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the principal focus |
| b. | the secondary principal focus |
| c. | the optical centre |
| d. | none of the above |

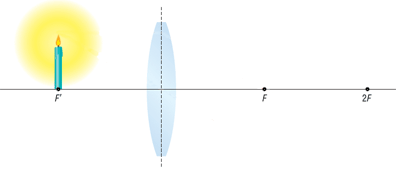
\_\_\_\_ 15. You have a converging lens. You want to produce a virtual image. Where do you need to place the object?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | closer than |
| b. | between  and 2 |
| c. | beyond 2 |
| d. | You cannot produce a real image closer to the lens than F. |

\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following is an age-related condition?

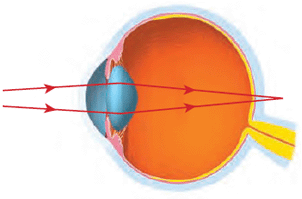
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | hyperopia |
| b. | myopia |
| c. | presbyopia |
| d. | geriopia |

\_\_\_\_ 17. Where will the image form in this diagram?



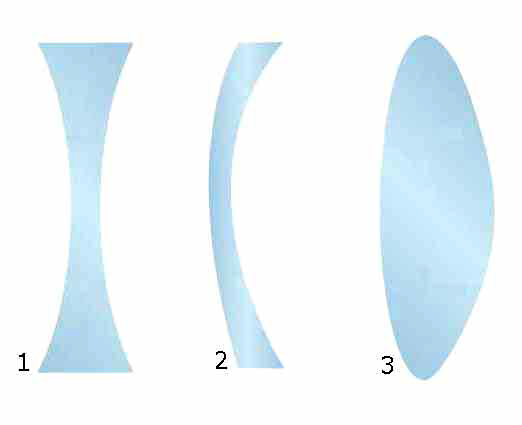
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | between *F* and the lens |
| b. | between *F* and |
| c. | to the left of *F’* |
| d. | No image will form. |

\_\_\_\_ 18. What kind of condition does this person have?



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | hyperopia |
| b. | presbyopia |
| c. | either a or b |
| d. | none of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 19. Which two lenses perform the same function?

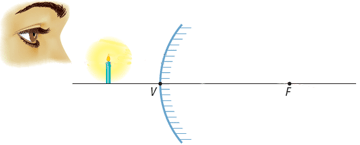


|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 2 and 3 |
| b. | 1 and 3 |
| c. | 1 and 2 |
| d. | none of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 20. An object placed at a distance of  from a converging lens is moved toward the lens. Where is the image of the object now?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | beyond 2*F* |
| b. | between *F* and 2*F* |
| c. | between *F’* and 2*F’* |
| d. | beyond 2*F’* |

\_\_\_\_ 21. The image in this mirror will be



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | upright, smaller than the original, and virtual |
| b. | inverted, smaller than the original, and virtual |
| c. | upright, larger than the original, and virtual |
| d. | upright, smaller than the original, and real |

\_\_\_\_ 22. How is visible light different from all other forms of electromagnetic radiation?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It has shorter wavelengths. |
| b. | It has longer wavelengths. |
| c. | It is made up of waves of many different wavelengths. |
| d. | It can be detected by the human eye. |

\_\_\_\_ 23. How are chemiluminescence and triboluminescence similar?

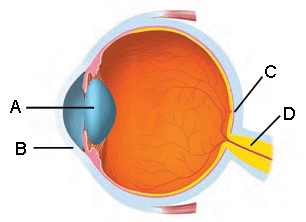
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They both occur in living organisms. |
| b. | They both involve minerals. |
| c. | Neither one produces much heat. |
| d. | They both involve chemical reactions. |

\_\_\_\_ 24. Which of the following is a virtual image?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | moonlight on a lake |
| b. | the Sun when it is near the horizon |
| c. | a mirage on the highway |
| d. | all of the above |

**Matching**

Match each feature with its function.



|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | image forms here | c. | focuses light |
| b. | carries image to brain | d. | most refraction occurs here |

\_\_\_\_ 25. position A on the diagram

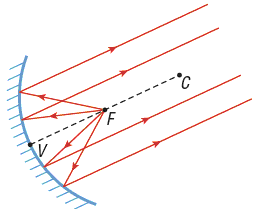
\_\_\_\_ 26. position B on the diagram

\_\_\_\_ 27. position C on the diagram

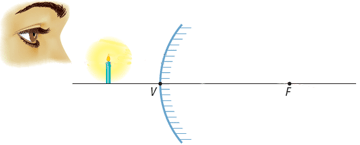
\_\_\_\_ 28. position D on the diagram

**Short Answer**

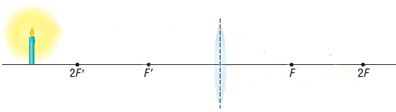
29. What kind of light does this diagram show? How does it work?



30. Draw the image that would result from this reflection in a diverging mirror.



31. Show where the image will appear. Is the image real or virtual? Inverted or upright?



**Optics unit test**

**Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 11.9 Images in Curved Mirrors

LOC: E3.3 MSC: Solve a Problem

2. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 11.7 Images in Plane Mirrors

LOC: E2.2 MSC: Solve a Problem

3. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 11.1 What Is Light?

LOC: E3.2 MSC: What Do You Remember?

4. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 11.2 How Is Light Produced?

LOC: E3.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

5. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: T/I OBJ: 11.2 How Is Light Produced?

LOC: E3.1 MSC: Create and Evaluate

6. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: T/I OBJ: 12.5 Total Internal Reflection

LOC: E3.4 MSC: Solve a Problem

7. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: T/I

OBJ: 12.7 Phenomena Related to Refraction LOC: E3.8

MSC: Solve a Problem

8. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 12.1 What Is Refraction?

LOC: E3.7 MSC: What Do You Understand?

9. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 12.4 The Index of Refraction

LOC: E2.6 MSC: What Do You Understand?

10. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 12.5 Total Internal Reflection

LOC: E3.4 MSC: What Do You Understand?

11. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 12.1 What Is Refraction?

LOC: E3.7 MSC: What Do You Remember?

12. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 12.5 Total Internal Reflection

LOC: E3.4 MSC: What Do You Remember?

13. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 13.4 The Lens Equations

LOC: E3.5 MSC: Solve a Problem

14. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: K/U

OBJ: 13.1 Lenses and the Formation of Images LOC: E3.5

MSC: What Do You Remember?

15. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: T/I OBJ: 13.3 Images in Lenses

LOC: E3.5 MSC: Create and Evaluate

16. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E1.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

17. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: T/I

OBJ: 13.1 Lenses and the Formation of Images LOC: E3.5

MSC: Create and Evaluate

18. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: T/I OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E1.1 MSC: What Do You Understand?

19. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: T/I OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E1.1 MSC: Create and Evaluate

20. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 13.3 Images in Lenses

LOC: E3.5 MSC: Solve a Problem

21. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 11.9 Reflections in Curved Mirrors

LOC: E3.3 MSC: What Do You Understand?

22. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: T/I OBJ: 11.1 What Is Light?

LOC: E3.2 MSC: What Do You Remember?

23. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 11.2 How Is Light Produced?

LOC: E3.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

24. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: A

OBJ: 12.7 Phenomena Related to Refraction LOC: E3.8

MSC: Create and Evaluate

**MATCHING**

25. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E2.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

26. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E2.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

27. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E2.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

28. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E2.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

**SHORT ANSWER**

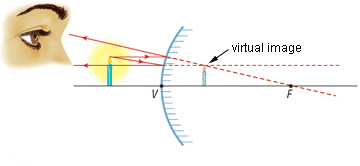
29. ANS:

The diagram shows how a flashlight or car headlight works. The light source is placed at *F*. Any light ray emitted from *F* will reflect along a line that is parallel to the principal axis. So all reflected light coming from the mirror is parallel.

PTS: 1 REF: C OBJ: 11.9 Images in Curved Mirrors

LOC: E3.3 MSC: What Do You Remember?

30. ANS:

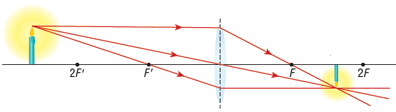


PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 11.9 Images in Curved Mirrors

LOC: E3.3 MSC: Solve a Problem

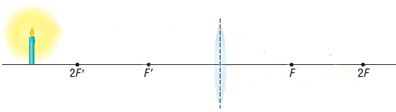
31. ANS:

The image is real and inverted.



PTS: 1 REF: C OBJ: 13.1 Lenses and the Formation of Images

LOC: E3.5 MSC: What Do You Remember?



**Optics unit test**

**Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 11.9 Images in Curved Mirrors

LOC: E3.3 MSC: Solve a Problem

2. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 11.7 Images in Plane Mirrors

LOC: E2.2 MSC: Solve a Problem

3. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 11.1 What Is Light?

LOC: E3.2 MSC: What Do You Remember?

4. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 11.2 How Is Light Produced?

LOC: E3.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

5. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: T/I OBJ: 11.2 How Is Light Produced?

LOC: E3.1 MSC: Create and Evaluate

6. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: T/I OBJ: 12.5 Total Internal Reflection

LOC: E3.4 MSC: Solve a Problem

7. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: T/I

OBJ: 12.7 Phenomena Related to Refraction LOC: E3.8

MSC: Solve a Problem

8. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 12.1 What Is Refraction?

LOC: E3.7 MSC: What Do You Understand?

9. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 12.4 The Index of Refraction

LOC: E2.6 MSC: What Do You Understand?

10. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 12.5 Total Internal Reflection

LOC: E3.4 MSC: What Do You Understand?

11. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 12.1 What Is Refraction?

LOC: E3.7 MSC: What Do You Remember?

12. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 12.5 Total Internal Reflection

LOC: E3.4 MSC: What Do You Remember?

13. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 13.4 The Lens Equations

LOC: E3.5 MSC: Solve a Problem

14. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: K/U

OBJ: 13.1 Lenses and the Formation of Images LOC: E3.5

MSC: What Do You Remember?

15. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: T/I OBJ: 13.3 Images in Lenses

LOC: E3.5 MSC: Create and Evaluate

16. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E1.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

17. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: T/I

OBJ: 13.1 Lenses and the Formation of Images LOC: E3.5

MSC: Create and Evaluate

18. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: T/I OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E1.1 MSC: What Do You Understand?

19. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: T/I OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E1.1 MSC: Create and Evaluate

20. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 13.3 Images in Lenses

LOC: E3.5 MSC: Solve a Problem

21. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 11.9 Reflections in Curved Mirrors

LOC: E3.3 MSC: What Do You Understand?

**MATCHING**

22. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E2.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

23. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E2.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

24. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E2.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

25. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: K/U OBJ: 13.6 The Human Eye

LOC: E2.1 MSC: What Do You Remember?

**SHORT ANSWER**

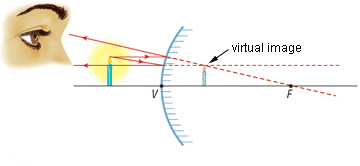
26. ANS:

The diagram shows how a flashlight or car headlight works. The light source is placed at *F*. Any light ray emitted from *F* will reflect along a line that is parallel to the principal axis. So all reflected light coming from the mirror is parallel.

PTS: 1 REF: C OBJ: 11.9 Images in Curved Mirrors

LOC: E3.3 MSC: What Do You Remember?

27. ANS:

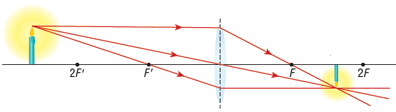


PTS: 1 REF: A OBJ: 11.9 Images in Curved Mirrors

LOC: E3.3 MSC: Solve a Problem

28. ANS:

The image is real and inverted.



PTS: 1 REF: C OBJ: 13.1 Lenses and the Formation of Images

LOC: E3.5 MSC: What Do You Remember?